THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 50. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 12TH JULY, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

BRITISH CONSULAR COURT AT SHANGHAI.

Between ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, *Plaintiff*,
and
JAMES LOCKHART, *Defendant*.

THE following articles will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. RICHARDS on *Monday, the 14th day of July*, at 12 o'clock at noon, at his Stores, under a Warrant of the British Consular Court at Shanghai, to satisfy the above named Plaintiff's demand for Debt and Costs together with Bailiff's expenses unless previously satisfied.

1 new BOAT; 1 MAST, and 2 SAILS, &c.; 2 OARS; 1 RUDDER and TILLER; 2 RULLOCKS; 1 roll of white and figured SATIN; 1 Water CASK; 7 PICTURES; 1 ANCHOR; 1 Money CHEST; and 1 Chest of CLOTHES, containing Sundries.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1851.

TERMS OF SALE:—
Spanish Dollars on delivery.

By order of the Court,
JOHN CROOK, *Bailiff.*

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine Clipper Ship *ROMAN*, 900 Tons, PUTNAM, will be despatched soon after arrival. For Passage only Apply to
Captain PUTNAM,
on board or to
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PORT EAST OF THE CAPE.

THE fast sailing Portuguese Bark *SOPHIA*, 240 Tons, Captain PINNA. Apply to
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1. Barque *DULLIUS*, Captain MAXTON, 327 Tons Register. Having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

Has excellent accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage Apply to
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE British Bark *WILLIAM THE FOURTH*, 176 tons Register, and now lying at Woosung. Apply to
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 19th June, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.
BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE have this day opened a BRANCH HOUSE at SHANGHAE, where, our Partner Mr. VICTOR BESSIERES, will conduct the business under our firm,
DIMIER, BROTHERS, & Co.
Canton, 1st June, 1851.

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned have, from this date, formed a Copartnership to Practise at WOOSUNG, and SHANGHAE, as General Medical Practitioners.
JAMES IRONS, M.R.C.S., *England.*
GEORGE MOTTLEY, M.R.C.S., *England.*

THE above have made arrangements to continue THE DISPENSARY, as an open and general one, which will be conducted as at present, under the immediate superintendence of
Mr. MOTTLEY.

Prescriptions compounded, &c. Attached to the above Dispensary, Hospital accomodation is provided for patients.
Shanghae, 1st June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company; are prepared to grant Policies, payable in *Bombay* by Messrs. EWART, LYON & Co., *Calcutta* by Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., *Canton* by Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., and by ourselves in *Shanghae.*
RUSSELL & Co.
Shanghae, 5th April, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY and MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 7, 8, and 9 dollars per dozen.
Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, July 7th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.
Apply to
JAMES HOOPER.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET,
ALSO,
A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Propontis*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London, Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED;
AND WILL BE ISSUED IN A FEW DAYS.

A NARRATIVE of a Mission to the Jews at K'ae-fung-foo, with Fac-similes of 2 of their ancient Hebrew manuscripts.

To be had at the *London Mission Printing Office,* Shanghae.

Narrative,...................... Drs. .50 cents.
Fac-similes,...................... .50 „
Do. on thick paper like the originals, 1.
Fac-similes of 6 other manuscripts are now being cut, and will be published in succession.
Shanghae, 3rd July 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.
Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.
Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE (*Ay*).
SAUTERNE.
HOCK, *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

FOR SALE.

THE LOT OF GROUND, N°. 75, on the Consular Plan, having a frontage to the Soochow Creek, measuring 16 mow. Apply to
D. SILLAR.
Shanghae, 20th June, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ex *Magellan*, and on sale by the undersigned, on most reasonable terms—

Very Superior 24 to 29 KEYED ACCORDIAN.
Do. do. 22 to 24 GOTHIC SHAPE FLUTINA.
Best finished 48 KEYED CONCERTINA.
Sets of Concertina Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Do. of Accordian Airs in parts, and Instruction Books.
Harmonized Airs for Concertina.
A selection of MUSIC for Piano Fortes, consisting of—Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Songs, &c. &c.
Essence of LEMON.
Do. of BERGAMOT.
Gentlemen's Extra Superior Paris Velvet Nap HATS, on Cork Bodies.
Superior Silk UMBRELLAS Assorted.
Do. Gingham do. do.
Japaned Table MATS in Sets.
LINEN DAMASK 18 to 20 inch.
Victoria Pattern WORSTED Table Covers.
A very Elegant Assortment of Floor, Passage, and Stair, Seasoned OIL CLOTH.
Do. do. Brussels Stair CARPETS Assorted Albert Pattern.
A few very Superior MILROY & SON'S, London, SADDLES Best cut back with Irons, Leathers, and girths complete, Spare girths, Best straight cheek Weymouth Bridles with stuffed nosebands, covered Buckles, &c., Assorted.
Plated Hunting Spurs and Leathers.
A very fine Assortment of Best Oilman's Stores from one of the Best London makers.
JAMS and JELLIES, Assorted in 1-lb. Jars.
LOZENGES in glass bottles, Transparent meat Shapes, small colored thick No. 2 Ginger, Fruit, Calf's Foot, Cayenne, small Medals No. 2 Gelatine, Bath Horehound, Ipecacuanha, Paragoric, No. 1 Falic, Otto Roses, No. 1 French, No. 4 small, No. 2 Lemon, No. 2 Rose, Albert Stars.
Assorted PICKLES.
Assorted bottled FRUITS.
Assorted SAUCES.
French CAPERS Assorted bottles.
Superior MUSTARD in ½ and ¼-lb. bottles.
White Wine, Chili, and Raspberry VINEGAR.
LIME JUICE.
Superior York HAMS and BACON.
Prime North-Wiltshire CHEESES.
Fine Table SALT in Jars.
Tin cases of CARR'S Fancy BISCUITS.
ESSENCE of COFFEE.
Patent SPERM CANDLES.
Best yellow SOAP.
A fine assortment of light BOOTS & SHOES.
A small assortment of Ladies Articles, consisting of MUSLINS.
Rich figured PARASOLS.
TAPES.
CHECKED Ladies Dresses.
TARTAN do. do.
Coloured French JACCONETS.
BAREGE Dresses.
Neck RIBBONS.
CAROLINE Improvers.
SILK FROCKS.
SILK PALETOTS.
Children's GLOVES.
KID GLOVES.
Children's SHOES.
Ladies STAYS.
Pieces of RIBBON.
SILK HOSE.
Broad and Narrow LACE.
White LACE VEILS.
NETS.
SASH RIBBONS.
Ladies BOOTS.
Boxes of NEEDLES.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

THE HOUSE and GROUND situated on Lot N°. 63, as at present occupied by Mr. ADAMSON. Likewise,

FOR SALE.

The HOUSE and BUNGALOW situated on Lot N°. 66. Apply at the *Office of this Paper.*
Shanghae, 27th June, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly six-months engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

A CARD.
R. A. BRINE,
ACCOUNTANT, AND COPYIST;
SHANGHAE.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.
PETER GOUJON.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

NOTICE.

MR. K. NEWBOLT, SURGEON DENTIST, begs to inform the Shanghae Community that his stay will be very short.
Shanghae, 5th July, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

CARD.
YUNG-CHONG,
from
CANTON,
NEXT DOOR TO THE OLD HOTEL,
SHANGHAE;
SILK, LACKER-WARE, CHINA-WARE, AND CURIOSITIES, &c., &c.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 10TH JULY, 1851.

AFTER the excessive heat of the 4th, the temperature suddenly sunk 19°, and continued uncommonly low up to yesterday. The sky was overcast during the entire period, and a considerable fall of rain took place. During this time the peasants have had abundant occupation in hoeing and weeding the cotton and rice crops, which have grown with a rapidity totally incomprehensible to agriculturists in a more temperate climate. The average height of the thermometer during the week has been 75° 7′ to 77° 7′ in 1850.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JULY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
4	F.	29.74	29.91	29.51	86.5	74.	S.E. to S.W.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
5	S.	29.67	29.92	29.47	76.5	72.5	N.E.	E.S.E. to S.E.	0.10	0.00
6	S.	29.80	29.86	29.61	73.	79.5	N.E. to E.N.E.	S.	0.30	0.14
7	M.	29.71	29.84	29.52	69.	83.	E. to N.E.	S. to W.	1.85	0.00
8	Tu.	29.87	29.80	20.77	72.5	81.	N.W.	O.	0.35	0.19
9	W.	30.08	29.79	29.90	72.	78.	N.E. to E.S.E.	N.E. to E.S.E.	0.05	0.12
10	Th.	30.07	29.83	29.88	81.	76.5	S.E.	N.W.	0.00	0.31
								Total	1.65	0.76

Shanghae, 11th July, 1851.

PHRASES IN THE SHANGHAE DIALECT.

é pronounced as *a* in fate. | e pronounced as in met. | o pronounced as in not.
á „ „ „ far. | eu „ „ „ jeune.(Fr.) | u „ „ „ run.
â „ „ „ fall. | í „ „ „ me. | ú „ „ „ rule.
a „ „ „ fan. | i „ „ „ pin. | ü „ „ „ une.(Fr.)
 | ó „ „ „ no. |

English	Chinese
192. Bring a figure of a new style.	要儂價錢話正作之 *Yá núng ká di wó tsung tsok tsz.* Wish you price say correct.
193. What is the price of this?	是我話正作拉个者 *Sz ngú wó tsung tsok lá kó tseh.* Is I said correct.
194. How many cash one foot?	儂要公道點末吩咐末者 *Núng yá kúng dá ti meh, fung fú meh tseh.* You wish just reason a little, direct it.
195. One hundred and eighty cash one foot.	要担新樣个花頭出來 *Yá ta sing yáng kó hwó duh tseh lé.* Wish take new fashion figure out come.
196. You ask too high a price.	第个末啥價錢啥行情 *Ti kó meh sá ká di(or) sá hong tsing?* This what price? What store principle?
197. The price is too great—reduce it a little.	幾錢一尺幾化銅錢一尺 *Kí di ih tsáh (or) Kí há dúng di ih tsáh.* How many coins one foot? How many copper coins one foot?
198. Put it at a more reasonable rate.	一百八十錢一尺 *Yih pah pah seh di ih tsáh.* One hundred eight tens coins one foot.
199. Tell the correct price.	儂話个價錢忒貴 *Núng wó kó ká di tuh tüh.* You say price too dear.
200. I have named the correct price.	價錢忒大還要推板點哩 *Ká di tuh tüh, wa yá té pa ti lih.* Price too great, still wish reduce a little.
201. If you wish it more reasonable, say how much you will give.	還要公道點哩 *Wa yá kúng dá ti lih.* Still wish just reason a little.
202. Name the real price.	是儂老實話之末者 *Sz núng lá seh wó tsz meh tseh.* Is you old real speak.
203. It is the real one.	是老實拉个者勿話虛頭 *Sz lá seh lá kó tseh, fah wó shü duh.* Is old real, not speak vain.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 12TH JULY, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5.30 P.M.

Bibles, Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

BIRTH.—At Shanghae, on the 10th instant, Mrs. H. W. LANDERS, of a daughter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

ANONYMOUS communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; as, also, any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th April	Port Philip,	—th Mar.
Calcutta,	11th May	Sydney,	—th Mar.
Bombay,	19th May	Amoy,	1st July
Madras,	14th May	Hongkong,	3d July
Singapore,	5th June	Ningpo,	28th June
Penang,	2nd June	New York,	—th April
Batavia,	20th May	San Francisco,	15th April
Manila,	27th May	Sdwich. Islands,	25th April

WE are glad to be able to give our readers another section of the voyage to Corea this week, wherein the discovery of the poor shipwrecked crew of the *Narwal* is detailed. How gratifying such a moment must have proved to the energetic leader of this enterprise, who so promptly quitted his official duties for the perilous risks of the sea, how must the generous bosom of M. de Montigny have thrilled with delight, when he thus reaped the joyful fruits of his successful voyage, after so much danger, uncertainty and delay, in arriving at the desired haven. We hope, in our next, to have a continuation of this very interesting recital, which its talented writer has handled so admirably, and we shall welcome the brave Consul and his companions back again to Shanghae as warmly on paper, as we have, long since, had the pleasure to do in propriâ personâ.

WE are sorry to learn that the supply of Ice is not likely to hold out beyond the middle of August,—thus leaving us to feel the loss of that great luxury, at the very time when it is most needed. The uncertainty of getting Ice at all, and our present entire dependence on the extortionate jobber in the article, who has been patronised by this community for so long a time suggests the prudence of our building an Ice House and collecting our own Ice for the future.

We are informed, that Ice might be purchased during the winter months at a very trifling cost, and if such be the case, there would be no necessity for renting land and keeping coolies for the purpose of irrigating and collecting it. Should this plan, however, fail, the entire cost of filling our Ice House would be but trifling,—the chief cost would be the building itself, which should be well raised from the ground and in compartments;—such a building, capable of holding 8,000 piculs, would cost Drs. 3,000, which sum might be raised on loan and paid off by annual instalments, which our further estimates will prove.

Supposing the cost of collecting the Ice and storing it, to be 10 cents per picul, on 8,000 piculs, it would cost 800 dollars, (then, allowing 25 per cent for waste up to the time of opening the Ice House, and 1,000 piculs loss during the summer season,) to which add for expenses for coolies attending delivery, and other incidental charges, 200 dollars; the cost of 5,000 piculs of Ice would be 1,000 dollars. This quantity would be ample for our Community during 4 months in the year, allowing for a daily delivery of 40 piculs,—4,800 piculs, which after, making the above named allowances for waste would leave an ample supply for Medical purposes. Supposing the price to be fixed at 30 cents per picul, (until the cost of the building was paid off,) there would be an income of 1,440 dollars, or a surplus of 440 dollars, for interest on loan.

The estimated cost of an Ice House is we are assured very liberal, and would include the cost of a piece of land sufficiently large for the purpose, anywhere not immediately in our vicinity, though near enough for the convenience of all. The present Ice House and fields to the North and on the Banks of the Soochaou Creek have been pointed out, as desirable—and might probably be purchased at a moderate sum, or rented on lease.

We repeat that we think some steps should now be taken, to ensure a supply for next summer, and if anything is to be done, it should be *at once*. An Ice House would take two or three months to build, by which time, the Chinese will be busy filling their own houses, in the hope of again *squeezing* the foreigners.

Our estimates, &c., are hastily drawn up, and are doubtless capable of much improvement;—our present object is, however, to bring the subject before our local readers, (many of whom, perhaps are not aware that they will soon be deprived of what has become one of the necessaries of life during the present season,)—and to express our willingness to lend our assistance in every way in our power.

WE have extracted a portion of the Mission of Inquiry to K'hae-fung-foo, which gives an interesting account of the state of the few poor destitute Jews at that place. The journey thither occupied twenty-six days, we will reserve further remark for a future opportunity.

Dec. 8, *Sunday.*—About 4 o'clock in the morning, we started for Kaou-seaou-tseih, to take our breakfast, after which we started again for Lan-e-heen, or Lan-yang-heen. In the way to it, we had thick sandy roads, so that we were obliged to let the mules drag the cart slowly to Lan-e, where we arrived at 4 in the afternoon: this is a district city, unwalled like T'haou-yuen, but a little better than that; we heard that the walls of Lan-e had been broken down by the high waters of the Yellow River, and that it had remained to this period unwalled. As we passed by the way to the inn, we saw just by the road side a walled gate, about 4 feet in thickness, and some characters written on it, ying-hauh (to meet the rising sun), and near to the inn there was another gate in the shape of a wall, over which was written, chin-woo (to arouse military ardour); the district city of Lan-e produced only vegetables and dry nuts, and the houses were all of them of an inferior kind, except the temples, which were beautifully built.

Dec. 9, *Monday.*—About half past 3 in the morning, we started for Saou-t'ow-tseih, to take our breakfast; after which we started for Peen-leang-ching or K'hae-fung-foo; about 4 in the evening, we arrived at the provincial city; before we reached the Tsaou-mun (east gate), the pagoda of T'hee-t'ha-she, was in sight, and the walls looked very beautiful and wide; as soon as we arrived at the city, we stept out from the cart to look out for an inn; after we had found one, and put all our things in order, we immediately sallied forth in quest of the Jewish synagogue; we did not at once enquire of the Chinese, but went into a Mohammedan's shop to take our dinner; while eating we asked whether they belonged to the religion of Mohammed or the Jews? they said, We are Mohammedans. After that we asked whether the T'eaou-kin-keaou, or Jews were here? they said, Yes. We asked them again, where they lived and where was their *shé*, (temple)? they said, The Jews are very few here, not more than seven families, and their *sze foo* (teacher), is now no more; some of the sect are very poor, and some, having a little money, have opened shops to support their families. They told us also, that the temple was situated close by the south-west corner of the Ho-shin-meaou. Following their directions, we soon discovered the place, which we found to be in ruins; within the precincts of the temple, were a number of small apartments, all inhabited by the descendants of the ancient people, who had spread out a great quantity of cabbages in the open air, just by the side of the temple; the residents there were mostly women, some of whom were widows: on asking them, How many people live here? and, Is the *sze foo* (teacher), still alive? they said, We who belong to this religion, are the only people who live here, and our teacher is now no more; our temple is all ruined, and we are hearly starved. We asked them, Are there any who can read the Hebrew character? they said, Formerly there were some who could, but now all have been scattered abroad, and there is not one now who can read it. They said also, A teacher of our religion sent us two letters some time ago; you bring your letter to-morrow that we may see, if it is the same as his hand-writing. Whereupon we took our leave, and returned to our inn. The Jewish synagogue at K'hae-fung-foo, resembles a Chinese temple, with ornaments, &c., and many Chinese characters are written there, by the front, and above the door.

Dec. 10, *Tuesday.*—To-day about 8 o'clock in the morning, we went to the temple of the Jews, to do our appointed duty. At the first entrance, before the door, there were two stone lions with pedestals, and some characters to point out the name of the temple Ts'hing-she); the space within the gate was inhabited by the professors of Judaism, who lived in a sort of pavilion, with a mat and straw-roof; on each side of this, there was a small gate, at one of which the people went in and out at leisure, or during the time of service, the other one being choked up with mud. Over the second entrance were written the characters, King wei haou t'heen, (Venerate Heaven); this inclosure was also inhabited by the Jewish people; on the right side of it, there was a stone tablet, engraved with ancient and modern Chinese letters; after which was placed the pae fang, or ornamental gateway, with a round white marble table in front of it; in front of the pae-fang, was written fuh, happiness, and below it ling t'hung woo mub, the mind holding communion with Heaven. On each side of the pae-fang, there were various apartments, some of which were broken down; on the back of the pae-fang, there were written the characters, K'hin jo haou t'heen, (Reverently accord with the expansive Heavens); below these, on the ground, stone flower-pots and tripods were placed; after passing behind which, we came to the third court, where we saw a marble railing, with steps on each side; having entered which, the temple itself appeared, with two stone lions in front. Finding that the front door of the temple was shut, we tried to open it but could not, when several of the professors came up, and entered into conversation with us, questioning us about our object; so we told them—we came from a distance to bring a letter; they then let us see two letters, one from a rabbi, and the other from Mr. Layton, (late) Consul at Amoy, requesting them to send some Hebrew tracts; it was written half in Chinese and half in Hebrew. They told us also, that they had been nearly starved, since their temple had been neglected; and that their congregation consisted now of only seven claus (or sings), viz., Chaou, Kaou, Le, Shih, Kin, Chang and Gae. Most of the men were acquainted with letters. After conversing some time with them, one of the men opened the door for us, so we took advantage of the opportunity, to go in and examine the sacred place; the men told us, that several strangers had before tried to enter, but they would not allow them to do so, because many of them were merely pretended professors of their religion; but finding that we had been sent by some of their own people, and had a letter in their own character, they allowed us to see the place. The following notes will give some idea of the interior. Directly behind the front door, stands a bench, about six feet from which, there is a long stand for candles, similar to those usually placed before the idols, in Chinese temples; immediately in connection with this, there is a table, in the centre of which is placed an earthenware incense vessel, having a wooden candlestick at each end. In the centre of the edifice stands something resembling a pulpit; behind which there is another table, having two candlesticks and one earthenware incense vessel; and after that, the Wan-suy-pae, or Emperor's tablet, placed on a large table in a shrine, inscribed with the customary formula, Ta ts'hing hwang te wan suy, wan suy, wan wan suy, "May the Man-chow, (or reigning dynasty), retain the imperial sway through myriads and myriads, and ten thousand myriads of years." Above the Wan-suy-pae, is a Hebrew inscription, of which the following is a translation:—

Hear O Israel! Jehovah our God is one Jehovah.

Blessed be the name of his glorious kingdom, for ever and ever.

Next to this, is the Ta ming wan suy, or the imperial tablet for the Ming dynasty, having before it a small table, with two candlesticks and an incense vessel; the Ta-ming-wan-suy is written in Chinese, but scarcely to be seen on account of the temple itself being so dark; on each side of the Ta-ming-wan-suy, there is a tripod, just at the back of the pillars. Behind the Ta-ming-wan-suy, is a cell, in which are deposited T'heen king shih urh tung, the twelve tubes containing the divine law; before this, there is a door or ornamental frame (pae low), at the front of which is written in Hebrew letters—

Ineffable is his name, for Jehovah is the God of gods.

In front of the sacred cell, a little on each side, there is a high tripod for burning paper that has had writing on it. To the right and left of the principal cell, there are two other cells with Hebrew characters inside: each of which bears the following inscription, surmounted by two gilt circles:—

KAMON. SHEMESH.

Hear O Israel! Jehovah our God is one Jehovah.

Blessed be the name of his glorious kingdom, for ever and ever.

In front of the left hand cell, there is a table, with a stone tablet, engraven in Chinese, Che keaou t'ang, the hall of perfect instruction; before this there is an incense tripod, but no candlesticks; the tablet is, however, broken in two. Before the right hand cell, stands another stone on a table, on which is a Hebrew inscription.

While engaged in copying the above, before I had quite finished the sentence, a man of the name of K'heaou, who had attained a literary degree, came and drove me unceremoniously out of the temple, telling me to be careful of what I was doing. I civilly inquired his surname, in order to pacify him; but he would not listen to me, and ordered me immediately out of the temple, telling the men to shut the door, and let no man come in any more. After the man had shut the door, he told them, that the two men which had come thither were not of the same religion as they were; and added, raising his voice, they are sent from the English Missionaries to examine our establishment, and you must not let them come here any more. After the man had gone, one of the professors, named Chaou Kin-ching, came to our inn, and told us all about what K'heaou had said. Finding ourselves thus shut out from the temple, we requested him to procure for us a copy of all the inscriptions, and also such of the Hebrew books as might be attainable, desiring at the same time to enter into some negotiation for the purchase of the rolls of the law. He said, I cannot get the rolls, but can give you some of the small books, at the same time giving us one which he had with him. In the evening when he came to visit us, we asked him, What do you call your religion? he said, Formerly we had the name of T'heen-chuh-keaou, Indian religion; but now the priests have changed it into T'heaou-kin-keaou, the religion of those who pluck the sinew; because, everything that we eat, whether mutton, beef or fowl, must have the sinews taken out; and because, formerly the Jews at K'hae-fung-foo came into a tumult with the Chinese, therefore the priest altered the name of the religion to the one above-mentioned. Some persons are likely to mistake the sound T'een-chuh-keaou, for T'een-choo-keaou; so when we heard the sounds, we asked him to write down the three characters, whereupon he wrote T'een-chuh-keaou; then we understood that he meant the religion of India, and not the religion of the Lord of heaven, (or the Roman Catholic religion.) The letter which we brought from the Jews at Shanghae was received by this same Chaou Kin-ching. We asked him, Are there any who can read Hebrew? He said, Not one now among the residents is able to read it although formerly there were some; he said also, that our letter very much resembled those which they had received before, and had the same kind of envelope; but their letters had seals, and ours none. The temple, with the Wan-suy-pae and all the sacred furniture, face the east, so that the worshippers during service, have to turn their faces towards the west, which is also in the direction of Jerusalem. The priest, when going to perform service, wears a blue head-dress and blue shoes; but the congregation are not allowed to go in with their shoes, nor the women with their head-napkins. Before entering the holy place, they all have to wash their bodies, both men and women; on the two sides of the temple, there are baths and wells, in which they wash; and after making themselves clean they enter the holy place.

CHINESE PHILOSOPHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

PHYSICS—considered in the most extensive sense of the term, as comprehending the knowledge of whatever exists—present to us *a scale* on which it is easy to read the rank of any people or nation. According to this scale, the Chinese do not hold a very high rank. In almost every branch of physics, their knowledge entitles them only to mediocrity, and in some departments not even to that. In all that which pertains to the immaterial, (or, if you please to call it so,) "the spirit-world," they have no *knowledge*, in any proper sense of the word: dreams they have in abundance, day dreams and night dreams; but knowledge they have not. And as regards things material, things most common and palpable, they are wofully ignorant. Take a single case,—if you please, that of the elements, of which they reckon only five—Water, Fire, Wood, Metal, Earth. Turn now to one of their most popular Hornbooks, in common use all over the empire, and we read as follows, concerning—

THE FIVE ELEMENTS.

"Within the precincts of Heaven and Earth, the two Powers, *Yin* and *Yang*, produced the five elements; first (in order) Heaven produced Water; second, Earth produced Fire; third, Heaven produced Wood; fourth, Earth produced Metal; fifth, Heaven produced Earth. This is the order in which the five elements were produced."

"Water is said to moisten and descend. Fire is said to burn and ascend. Wood is said to be crooked or straight. Metal is said to be ductile and brittle. The Earth is sown and reaped. These are the natural powers (qualities or things predicable) of the five elements."

"Water produces wood; wood produces fire; fire produces earth; earth produces metal; and metal produces water."

"Water subdues fire; fire subdues metal; metal subdues wood; wood subdues earth; and earth subdues water."

"It cannot but be known that the five elements exist in and pervade all operations and all creatures; and that from them all the principles in the world are deduced, and all the numbers in the world evolved."

Thus writes the Chinese philosopher; and this system, which he thus briefly develops, is the admination of all the wise men in the empire; and so it might be with some show of propriety, were it not so palpably absurd,—so entirely without the first ingredient of all knowledge, the element of *truth*.

In order rightly to estimate this system, let us take a few distinct points and view them separately and in detail.

1. *Precincts of Heaven and Earth*, in this phrase, denote, not the universe, nor the solar system, but rather what is "*between* Heaven and Earth," or the space which comes within the range of human observation.

2. *The two Powers*, Yin and Yang, are identical with Earth and Heaven. The *Yang*, or Heaven, is the superior; the *Yin*, or Earth, is the inferior: one male, the other female. This system—if we may so designate such congeries of absurdities—is not unlike THE DUALISTIC SYSTEM, which was once in vogue among the old Grecian and other philosophers of the Occidentals. Though framed and upheld by men of learning, it has a strong hold on the popular mind, as the following scrap will show. It, or something similar, may often be seen in the streets of Chinese cities, pasted upon or near the front door of their houses. It reads thus:—

"O Heaven, the August, the August! O Earth, "the August, the August! We have one little "Child that cries by night. Ye gentle folk that "come and go (by this way) once repeat this "charm, then our child will sleep all night till "dawn of day."

3. *The five Elements*, in the original, are called *woo hing*; or the five *hing*: Our own English word *Element*, it is well known, has a pagan origin, being derived from *elo* or *el* "a moving principle," or "spirit." So with *hing*: first, in the process of development, we have ONE substance or being, "a moving principle" or "spirit." In the second place, the one being divided, we have two, *Yin* and *Yang*, or Heaven and Earth, the two great Progenitors of all things. And, in the third place, as decribed above, we have the FIVE *hing*,—water, fire, wood, metal, earth. Through this whole progression, from *one* to *two*, and from *two* to *five*, the *elo*, or "the something which moves in itself," remains essentially the same. And so, as the Chinese fancy, it does in its still farther development into "the ten thousand things" which constitute their universe.

4. In the translation, above, two words, *te* and *too*, are translated *Earth*. Sometimes the two may be interchanged, but not always. Often, *te*, the first of the two, means Mother Earth, Heaven's consort; while *too*, the second, denotes the soil, or earth, on which we tread.

A case in point is the following, quoted from the recent Notice of the Pagan Jews at K'ae-fung-foo: page 76.

"To acknowledge Heaven, Earth, Prince, Parents, and Teacher,
"Is to be not far from the correct road to reason and virtue."

Here, *untitled* as she is, *Earth* is placed high, above the rank of prince, quite on a par with Heaven; and with Heaven is honored and worshipped. These are the two HIGH RULERS of the Chinese.

5. The Reader will now perceive how it is, in the imagination of the Chinese philosophers, that "the five elements exist in and pervade all operations and all creatures" in the world. He will see, also, what small progress the people of this empire have made in analytical investigation.

Finally, from this sketch of Chinese philosophy, we get a clue to the diversity of opinion which exists, regarding their *deities*. They have deified almost every thing. Every soul in the land has its own gods. Some worship Heaven and Earth; others this thing, and others that, till every creature object is made to usurp the place of the—SOLE CREATOR.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—Complaint is often made by parties here, male and female, when feeling the desire and necessity of change, that "there is no place to go to." Many go for a week or ten days to "the hills,"

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but while "the hills" may do very well as a visiting place for a short time, say a day or two, it does not do to *live* there. Allow me to recommend *Chapoo* to your readers who may wish a change from the monotony of Shanghae life. The distance from Shanghae to Chapoo is perhaps eighty English miles, and can be made generally in about thirty hours. The route passes through one of the finest regions in all China, and there is daily intercourse between Shanghae and Chapoo. On reaching Chapoo parties could either live in their boats or rent the upper story of a tolerably good class of houses among the extensive wood yards on a stone wharf, a-half mile long; and have constant sight of the Bay. Only a few hundred feet intervene between the fresh water canal in which your boats lie and the salt water Bay, and you may have land and sea breezes, salt and fresh water to your heart's content. Chapoo has a number of fine hills worthy the name of "hills" and I presume there is plenty of game, although, upon this point, I cannot speak advisedly. The supplies of provisions at Chapoo both from sea and land is very extensive. There are very many objects to be visited quite sufficient to keep up a visitor's interest for a month. And this being the only city in the Empire, where trade is allowed with Japan, many curious things from that terra incognita can here be procured. A week or two ago, while I was at Chapoo, two Junks had just arrived from Japan, with rich cargoes, and these arrivals appeared to be matters of much interest among the inhabitants. Some persons have supposed that the people of Chapoo were turbulent and unfriendly, but this is a mistake, as I have never met more friendly and quiet people in China. The people *on the Bay* sometimes take advantage of an unarmed traveller, but these must not be classed with the dwellers on shore. The Mandarins have recognised Chapoo, as the place *through* which foreigners are to pass in their journeyings between Ningpo and Shanghae, and therefore I think they would interpose no difficulty to a residence of a month or six weeks. At Chapoo there is a large Tartar Garrison, with a splendid parade ground attached; and the military exercises are really worth a trip there to see. These hints need go for no more than their real value, and meantime I subscribe myself, yours, &c.,

RESIDENT.

Shanghae, July 10th, 1851.

"A subject's faults a subject may proclaim
"A Consul's errors are forbidden game."

SHANGHAI, 8*th July*, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—The actual importance of the subject to this Community, and the interest universally felt in it, must be my excuse for again trespassing on your columns with this further notice of Mr. Consul Alcock's able and successful mismanagement of the New Road affair, and the noble and lucid defence set up for him by *Juventus*.

Few people can *now* entertain any doubt of the enormity of the offence of criticizing an "able Consul;" or of the guilt of such as attempt to "hold the mirror up to nature," and reflect therein the "fantastic tricks" of those who are here "drest in a little brief authority" over us. Hath not *Juventus* denounced my last letter as "a cervantic tirade," "a cataract of declamation," wanting in "good sense," and "sober argument," and my motives as malignant in the extreme!

So candid, sensible, courteous, and sincere a "reply" sufficiently indicates the effect of a smart application of the *spur* upon a thin skin, and yet we hope to be able to keep our seat, notwithstanding the vicious disposition of our friend *Juventus*, and to make his ears yet tingle at the sound of our lash.

Since my last was written the Report of the Committee containing the Consul's letter has appeared, and I need not say with what interest the public learned that a "long and animated discussion" had occurred between him and the Taoutai on the subject, nor the mingled feelings of sympathy and admiration the letter excited. It was impossible not to admire the ability which procured such a letter from a Chinese official who has hitherto been remarkable for courtesy towards foreigners. Indeed it is difficult for those not versed in the manners and customs of diplomatists to realize the precise idea of such an "animated discussion." We often hear "animated discussions" between tipsy Jacks which generally bear reference to the fate of each other's "eyes;" and those knowing Chinese tell us the "animated discussions" so frequent amongst the Coolies often express a mutual interest in their female relatives, but is it necessary to smite the table with the fist, to the destruction of one's crystal, in order to give force to a "sober argument, and animation to a discussion between great men, or in what may it really consist?

Our friend *Juventus* has wisely it must be allowed *shied* the questions already put to him, but there is another circumstance which remains to be exposed. When the Secretaries of the Fokien Corporation saw they were likely to be disappointed of their squeeze they proceeded to such a length as to issue placards threatening to *assassinate* any member of the Committee who would dare to carry on the work, although the ground belonging to *them* was left untouched. These placards it is true, they did not sign or seal with their names, but every man in the neighbourhood knew by whom they were issued. Further, they sent messengers from their Hall in the most public manner to the other proprietors of ground along the line, threatening to beat them and pull down their houses if they sold any more land, as these people can prove. A Consul composed of such stuff as ordinary mortals might have viewed this as an offence demanding exemplary punishment, a most dangerous precedent—and its non-punishment on his demand as a breach of the very first article of the Treaty. But how limited is the visual range of ordinary men!—how blind they are to their own interest! How grateful should we feel to that ability which has shown, how noble it is to succumb to a threat, and how wise to disregard the lessons of history and experience!

I need not occupy much space in applying the whip to my friend *Juventus*. You and your readers must be gratified to learn upon his own authority that he is still in full possession of his senses, which his hysterical attempts at wit and humour might have induced us to doubt. We must certainly give him credit for the possession of no small amount of *assurance* in again attempting, albeit he has lowered his tone, to pronounce for "the majority of your readers," after the all but unanimous expression of public opinion as represented by the Shareholders at the late meeting. His candour may perhaps claim attention when he ceases to persist in misrepresenting the meaning of *An Equestrian's* letter. We would quietly hint to him that figures borrowed from the Knight of La Mancha are perhaps not so applicable to those who have never settled any SPANISH QUESTION, as to those Don Quixotes who after restoring the balance of Power in Europe, have nobly expatriated themselves in their country's service. But we must caution *Juventus* against misquoting us. It may be very well and quite regular to garble or distort the evidence given in a Consular Court, but what is already in print he will please to quote correctly.

And yet after all who knows but *Juventus* may be right! Perhaps it may be merely a dream that Mr. Consul Alcock has become distinguished for his numerous acts of petty tyranny towards some of his countrymen—that for these he has been several times "put through" the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and has to thank his stars that the distance of the better part of a thousand miles which intervenes has prevented his figuring oftener there? Perhaps in regard to the general interests of British Trade it may be mere fancy that the citizens of the United States carry on a large commerce at this port, and that their authorities, being actually guided by mere common sense, we never hear of those theatrical exhibitions—amongst them, which occur periodically at the British Consulate? Perhaps a certain house was never officially informed by this "able" British functionary, that opium was an "impure source" from which to draw money? Perhaps for instance a British house could have shipped a cargo of Grain at Woosung (as was lately done by an American house) without Mr. Consul's authority being quickly interposed to prevent it?

In conclusion if *Juventus* desire to secure for himself a high niche in the Temple of Fame let me recommend him to edit and publish the Consular Notifications and Proclamations from the accession of the Alcock Dynasty to the present time. Let him begin with a faithful translation of the Proclamation issued against the horrible old woman (perhaps *Juventus'* Senex) that sold opium within the British limits, and of the Proclamation which stunned the natives with its denunciation of those traitors who ventured to seize the Consular servant in a house of a certain fame, and shut him up in durance vile for several days. Let him give a true and particular account of the famous exploit of the blockade of '48, which far outshone even the brilliant deeds of the gallant Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of New Amsterdam of heroic memory. A late writer did but poor justice to that affair in saying it made "the Emperor tremble in his palace at Pekin." Well he might, successor of Genghis Khan and Great Khan of Tartary though he was.—

Who scared the Khan?
"I, says the *Consul*, "I am the man,
That settled the Khan;
With the *Calider's* guns and her jackets blue,
I astonished the Lord of Kambalu."

And let him not forget to give an authentic history of the Battles of the Bamboos—how the Chinese porters *would* punch each other's heads in their enthusiasm for bales and boxes, how the Consul magnificently reserved to himself the right to put an end to such a dreadful state of things; and how the monopoly he organized only made matters worse than before, so that he was in the end fain to abandon the matter to utter anarchy and confusion, in which condition it has happily remained ever since.

Let *Juventus* I repeat take up the pen, and the world may yet learn to its surprise, and England to her shame, what pre-eminent ability lies here hidden in a corner. He need not to use his expression trouble himself to "dig deep into his brains" to bring three or four languages to bear upon the subject;—

"——tis known he could speak Greek,
"As naturally as pigs squeak;
"That Latin was no more difficile,
"Than for a black bird tis to whistle."

I am, Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER EQUESTRIAN.

SHANGHAI, 10*th July*, 1851.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

SIR,—In the Committee's Report of its proceedings with reference to the purchase of land for New Shanghae Park, it is stated, thus;—

Tenders were made through the Tepow, for the various portions of the line at the rates currently paid by Foreigners. To these many of the Proprietors acceded at once, and all the remainder with the exception of three gave a general assent.

In the P.P. (pooh pooh) "reply to this by Her Majesty's Consul it is stated" that,—

Her Majesty's Consul conceives the Shareholders have proceeded on very erroneous grounds, confidently assuming the readiness of the native Proprietors to part with the portions of ground required to complete the Road, whereas on unquestionable authority he is led to believe *the very contrary is the case.*

A pretty Quarrel! Pray Sir on which cause do we fight? "If I say his beard is not well cut, but he is in the mind it is—this is called the *Retort courteous*—but if again he would say, I lie, this is the *counter check quarrelsome*—and so to the *lie circumstantial*, and *the lie direct.* Sir, I durst not go beyond the Retort courteous.—Your

TOUCHSTONE.

WE cannot account for the wide difference there exists in the statements of H. M. Consul, and the Park Committee, on this subject; but, there may be circumstances, which will explain the apparent discrepancy; therefore, we leave it to those in whose power the solution rests, to reconcile these conflicting statements.

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL*, ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

(Continued from No. 47.)

1*st May.*—By sunrise this morning we were all on the qui vive. The pilot promised us last night did not make his appearance, but as the morning sun lighted up the islands to the eastward, our Europeans recognized in the distance the islet near which their ship struck on a sand bank, and the island beyond on which she was afterwards wrecked. We therefore determined to proceed across without delay, and getting up our anchor with some difficulty, the bottom being a tenacious blue clay, we bade adieu to Montigny Bay, the most picturesque place we visited during the voyage.

For the last two days the cold had been rather keen, the thermometer standing at little over 40°. in the morning. The distance across was about twenty miles, and the wind being very light, the forenoon was well advanced ere we arrived at our destined port—the little harbour on the west side of *Fei-kin-tao*,—close by the scene of the shipwreck. When about a mile distant, we fired a salvo from our guns to notify our approach to the shipwrecked crew. Soon we entered and anchored in four fathoms water. The little haven in which we were at last safely moored is surrounded on three sides by bare and sterile hills, which rise steep from the water to a height of five or six hundred feet. It opens to the sea on the westward, and is but partially protected from north-westerly gales by a bold rocky head at its entrance. Several spurs diverging from the hills project into the harbour forming rocky points, and cutting it into a singular shape, which when viewed from the surrounding heights resembles that of the leaf of the Dryandra Tree. The shores of the harbour had a desolate appearance, no houses and but one small patch of cultivation being visible.

To our surprise and disappointment, not a man, native or foreign, appeared on the beach to welcome us, although on anchoring we fired a second round from our guns, the report reverberating among the encircling hills in a lively manner. Presently the natives began to show themselves on the heights, and we landed in silent apprehension that we had arrived too late.

It was from this harbour which is in N. lat. 34°. 11"., that the boat which brought intelligence of the wreck to China had escaped, and the men now led the way up the toilsome ascent towards their former camp. On gaining the crest of the ridge the natives motioned us to proceed towards the camp, which was situated at the mouth of a gorge running into the hills; the beach below was strewed with broken timber, and we were glad to perceive also the two remaining whaleboats.

At the camp we found two Corean officials waiting; one of these was the head man of the adjacent village, and he recognized our guides, expressing much joy at seeing them again. We soon learned that the shipwrecked crew were all well, at the village, and would be over presently. We quickly resolved on proceeding there, notwithstanding the endeavours of the two officials to prevent it. They had travelled to the camp in open chairs, attended by servants and runners, and it was on this occasion we first observed to our amusement and surprise that the servants carried not only their master's tobacco pipe, &c., but also a small brass utensil slung in a net bag, which in other countries is supposed to be exclusively used as an article of bed-room furniture. Specimens of these curiosities were afterwards presented to us, and it is only to be regretted they were received too late for transmission to England in time to embellish the Corean department of the Great Exhibition, being so illustrative of the manners and customs of the Coreans.

After leaving the camp we climbed over a hilly ridge, and then found ourselves descending towards the central valley of the island. The slopes of the hills were bare and sandy except in those parts which were sheltered from the fury of the northern blasts, on which a scanty soil supported some tracts of stunted fire, which supply the islanders with fire wood. Our path led down along the sandy bank of a small brook which issued from the hill giving life to a scattered line of dwarf willows.

One of our men had preceded us carrying the news of our arrival to their former shipmates, and here it was that we at last beheld the crew of the lost *Narwal*. A grizzled and a motley band they seemed, as they advanced towards us with their Captain at their head. A month in Corea had certainly not refined their appearance, and the meagre and broken down looks of some of them bespoke little satisfaction with their diet of Rice and aromatic Fish thrice a day, varied by the addition of a small portion of Beef every *seventh* day. No wonder then that they should welcome their deliverers with hearty shouts; that our party should feel the pride and gratification of success; so that when both joined, the vivas and cheers that arose made the old hills ring again. In fact a rather general enthusiasm prevailed—the liberated Jacks tore off their tickets, and jumped about for joy, and even the brave Demetrius shouted and cheered till the tears ran down.

It was well that relief was not long delayed. After the escape of the first boat as already narrated the head men of the village induced the Captain to leave the camp and remove thither with his men. They quartered them however, not in the village which was situated on a healthy site on the slope of a hill, but in huts at some distance in the midst of the paddy fields. The huts were three in number, two of which were appropriated to the Captain and his men, and the third to the Corean guard. Their dimensions like most others on the island were on the most Lilliputian scale, the principal apartment in each hut measuring about seven feet by nine; hence the twenty men to be accommodated found themselves so crowded that they could not stretch themselves at length when they lay down to sleep; and they were in every respect the most wretched places I saw on the island. There was a small courtyard around each hut, beyond the precincts of which they were strictly prohibited from proceeding. Any attempt of the sort was certain to bring down the vengeance of the "Shang-Kwan," high officers, of the village, upon the guard who were bastinadoed without mercy; and irksome as the confinement was, the sailors refrained from involving these poor fellows in trouble. Shortly after the escape of the boat above noticed four more Officers arrived and took up their residence at the village; the crew were then numbered 1 to 20, beginning with the Captain; and each man had his wood ticket or label with the number in Chinese Characters inscribed on one side, and the same number of bars cut on the other, tied to his breast.

Numbers of people visited the "distinguished foreigners" to gratify their curiosity, and by levying a regular toll in kind the sailors continued to keep up a small supply of tobacco. Some of the villagers also took lessons in the French language in which they succeeded much better than Chinamen could have done; and it was diverting to observe them exhibiting their proficiency, to us, as they pointing upwards would exclaim "Le Soleil," and looking down cry, "La Terre." The R.'s and L.'s which puzzle the Chinese of the South, are too common sounds in Corean to be difficult to them.

But to return to our muttons—We all went on to the village where the population young and old, male and female, were in a state of unprecedented excitement, and the whole body of the *Shang Kwans* came forth to receive us. We were led up to the principal house which was divided into three apartments. Generally speaking the cottages were thus divided—one end compartment forms the kitchen; the middle room is the eating and sleeping chamber, and is not incommoded with chairs, tables, or such like superfluous articles, but being raised two or three feet from the ground, the plank floor is covered with matting on which they sit, the walls are covered with a stout white paper, as also the latticed work doors which fixed—(on iron hinges)—are about four feet in height giving light and ventilation to the apartment; one or two boxes in the corner contain spare clothes, and in the other is a small roll of bedding. The average size is about eight feet by ten, and the height of the interior barely sufficient to admit of standing upright at the sides. The third room is devoted to agricultural implements, &c., and the eave of the house projecting about three feet is supported by wooden posts, thus forming a verandah about three feet deep, which when floored with plank is is often the case affords an excellent sitting place, being raised from the ground to a level with the floor. The cottages are warmed by under ground stoves lighted from without which heat the air under the floors, and in the severe colds of winter these little nests must be snug and comfortable. Each cottage is surrounded by a yard in one corner of which is the humble cow-shed. Close by is the cabbage yard; a clump of dwarf bamboos in the corner yields tubes for their pipes; here and there is a fruit or flowering tree; magnificent specimens of the wild Camellia in full blossom shone conspicuous above all.

Here let me caution the reader of this narrative against supposing, that like those itinerant writers, chiefly the wandering sons of Esculapius, who survey the eighteen provinces of China from the heights around Whampoa, I mean my remarks to apply to all Corea; or that I intend to treat him to any learned disquisition on the political and moral condition of the country, or the state and prospects of its inhabitants. Nor let those interested in opening "new marts for our trade" imagine that I felt animated by so intense a desire to be "useful," as to trouble the natives much about the latest quotations for Cotton or Hemp. Yet on this subject I may venture to remark, that I doubt not Drills would be highly popular with the Corean clod-hoppers, —Domestics warmly received into the bosoms of their families,—66s. will be in current request, and a strong desire will arise for 72s.;—in short, heavy goods will be in heavy demand, while light fabrics will be lightly esteemed.

(To be continued.)

MONSIEUR DE LAMARTINE'S PERFECT MAN!—No man is perfect but he who has travelled much, who has changed his life and ideas for the twentieth time. The narrow uniform habits that man adopts in a regular life and in the monotony of one's own country, resemble the muscles which always contract; thought, philosophy, religion, character; all becomes greater, all becomes more just, all becomes more truthful in him who has beheld nature and society from many points of view. There is a mirror in which to look at the material and the intellectual world. To travel in order to obtain wisdom was a great saying amongst the ancients; this saying was not understood by us; they did not travel for the sole purpose of learning unknown maxims and lessons from Philosophers, but that they might themselves see and judge of all things. As for myself, I am constantly struck with the mean, narrow view we take of things, institutions, and nations; and if my mind has become enlarged, if my sphere of vision has become extended, if I tolerate all things from better understanding all things, I owe it solely to having often changed the scene and place of observation. The grand school is, to study ages in history, men in travels, and God in Nature; For us, we study everything in our miserable books, and we compare all things by our restricted local habits; and who has formed our habits and written our books? men as little as ourselves.—Let us open the book of books, let us live, see, and travel. The world is a book in which every step turns a page; he who has turned but one, what does he know?—*M. de Lamartine's Voyage en Orient.—Paris*, 1845.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
July 5	Olivier van Noord	Dut. ship	617	Ricoot	London	Feb. 24	General	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 6	Agnes	B. barque	441	Scowcroft	Whampoa	June 18	Ballast	P. F. Cama & Co.
,, 9	Lord Hardinge	B. ship	434	Cowie	Hongkong & Amoy		Sugar	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 11	Emu	B. barque	381	Smith	Hongkong	July 5	Sugar	Hargreaves & Co.
,, 11	Quito	B. ship	503	Goulding	Singapore		Sundries	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 11	Swithamley	B. ship	700	Jennings	Hongkong			Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by.
July 5	Mandarin	B. barque	344	Pipon	London	Teas, &c.	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 9	Reindeer	B. ship	327	Hunt	Cork for Orders	Teas, &c.	Watson & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.	
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busscho	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.	
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.	
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.	
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.	
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.	
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.	
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.	For Sale
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.	

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Agnes	July 6	B. barque	441	Scowcroft	P. F. Cama & Co.		
Androklos	Apr. 17	Danish bq.	300	Boysen	Lindsay & Co.		
Anastia	May 18	A. ship	595	Steele	Wetmore & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Benares	June 13	B. barque	523	Brown	Dent, Beale & Co.	London	Early
Calder	July 1	B. barque	410	Sager	Holliday, Wise & Co.	London	Early
Dullius	May 29	B. barque	327	Maxton	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Duchess of Lancaster	June 22	B. ship	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.	London	Early
Emu	July 11	B. ship	381	Smith	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Ken	June 20	B. barque	327	Dickens	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Lord Hardinge	July 9	B. ship	434	Cowie	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Magellan	June 27	B. ship	358	Glitina	Lindsay & Co.		
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Dut. ship	617	Ricoot	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Oriental	June 23	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Lindsay & Co.		
Propontis	June 28	B. schr.	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Sophia	June 23	Port. bq.	240	Pinna	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Swallow	June 17	B. barque	343	Smith	Lindsay & Co.	Freight or Charter	
Swithamley	July 11	B. ship	700	Jennings	Russell & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Annette Gilbert,	Liverpool	293	Feby. 11	2,042,210	106,500	2,503	300
Oliver Cromwell,	London	327	March 6	966,360	101,521	1,050	2,080
Sea Witch,	London	336	,, 14	2,495,200	..	312	200
Panic,	Liverpool	460	,, 16	360,000	193,032	120	1,660
Menzies,	Liverpool	448	,, 25	2,855,800		..	..
Mencius,	Liverpool	509	,, 29	2,868,376	64,880	2,004	620
Emily,	Liverpool	253	April 6	1,389,250	140,000	..	..
Abergeldie,	London	600	,, 15	3,407,300	474,000	2,083	3,960
James Scott,	Liverpool	340	,, 17	2,859,288	240,760	240	400

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Benares*, from Singapore:—

Colored Cotton,	250	pieces.
Sea Weed,	198,07	piculs.
Timber,	91	pieces.
Tortoiseshell,	2,66	piculs.
Bird's Feathers,	1	case.
Lakka Wood,	174,49	piculs.
Shark Skin,	49,39	,,
Sugar,	123	,,
Ebony,	1,374,70	,,
Stick Lac,	57	,,
Black Pepper,	734,56	,,
Rattans,	1,355,79	,,
Beche de Mer,	250	,,
Do.,	149,87	,,
Birds Heads,	43,38	,,
Sheep Skin,	3,000	pieces.
Fish Maws,	1,18	piculs.
Gum Myrrh,	2,22	,,

Per *Magellan*, from Londno:—

Grey Shirtings,	14,500	pieces.
White Shirtings,	5,900	,,
Colored Shirtings,	550	,,
Woollens,	600	,,
Lead,	1,000	piculs.
Flints,	500	,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

July 8, Mandarin, *for* London.
9, Reindeer, ,, Cork for Orders.

Outward Bound.

—, Catherine, *for* Amoy.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Abergeldie, Countess of Seafield, Oliver Cromwell, and Sea Witch.
Liverpool.—Annette Gilbert, Champion, Emily, James Scott, Mencius, Menzies, and Panic.
Bombay.—William Goddard.
Singapore.—Sam and Ben.
Manila.—San Benito, and Serafina.
Hongkong.—Antelope, Audax, Iona, Island Queen, Mazeppa, Mooltan, Nymph, Race Horse, and Roman.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Letters of Hypothecation; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

Shanghai, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

JUST PUBLISHED.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAE, 1850; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, No. 33, of 15th March, 1851, in a Pamphlet Form, 50 Cents each—

If 10 taken, 25 Cents each.
If 20 taken, 20 Cents each.

Shanghai, 17th March, 1851.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	13,192
Year 1846-47,	8,937,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,398	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	465,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,116
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,054	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,398	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,343	683,548	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,343

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	593,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,037,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,121	546,883	13,867,497	13,161
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,313

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,886	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	33
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	Grand Total Pounds
Freak,	245	Oct. 5	Sydney	80,000	..	..	..	80,000	..	28,000	..	..	3,400	..	31,400	111,400
Marmion,	250	,, 28	Australia	76,600	2,300	600	..	79,500	..	30,100	..	..	1,800	..	31,900	111,400
Statesman,	345	Dec. 6	Sydney	114,300	39,600	..	..	153,900	2,000	163,100	..	..	5,500	2,700	173,300	327,200
Caldew,	303	,, 29	Sydney	79,000	17,100	..	..	96,100	..	130,800	1,000	..	..	..	131,800	227,900
Pedlar,	193	Feby. 10	Sydney	62,000	1,300	..	1,300	64,600	..	105,000	1,300	..	1,300	..	107,600	172,200
Whitby,	347	March 9	Sydney	95,800	..	..	..	95,800	..	251,500	..	..	..	..	251,500	347,300
Josephine,	310	,, 9	Sydney	12,000	..	..	..	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,000
Royal Sovereign,	204	,, 14	Sydney	31,300	..	..	..	31,300	..	68,600	..	..	..	..	68,600	99,900
Total from 1st July, 1850, to date,				551,000	60,300	600	1,300	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300

EXPORT OF TEAS TO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, SEASON 1850-51.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou and Souchong	Young Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Hyson.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Black. Total Pounds	Green. Total Pounds	Grand Total. Pounds
Sierra Nevada,	197	December 19	San Francisco	22,200	31,700	400	9,500	6,800	18,500	22,200	66,900	89,100
Edward L. Frost,	141	January 1	San Francisco	..	32,000	..	..	..	6,500	..	38,500	38,500
Mary Wilder,	231	,, 7	San Francisco	16,800	21,100	..	6,700	..	18,400	16,800	46,200	63,000
Lydia,	161	April 10	San Francisco	600	4,800	..	..	200	300	600	5,300	5,900
Total				39,600	89,600	400	16,200	7,000	43,700	39,600	156,900	196,500

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,313
United States,	20	3,690,095 &		14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,619
California,	4	39,600 &		..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,343

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,397	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	5,656,686	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,224
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,300	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,090

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Ship's Name.	Tons	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Hemp Bales
Mandarin,	344	July 5	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	252	..	..	..
Reindeer,	327	,, 9	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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